Carolina Observer.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons to whom he is indebted, and to those who are indebted to him, that he intends to leave this place on the first day of May next. It is therefore absolutely necessary that his business should be closed previous to that day. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly. He wishes all persons to come in and settle before the 31st day of April.

N. B. On the 25th day of April, he will sell off all his STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

D. CALDER.

March 20, 1828. 63-2w.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN PACKAGES of Spring Goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, will enable him to offer them at unusually low prices. Country Merchants and those wishing family supplies will please call and examine the Goods. On hand at all times, an assortment of the

Best Bolting Cloths,

Also, *SUGAR* and *COFFEE*. New Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1828. 64tf.

Notice.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

I WILL sell my two tenement *BRICK HOUSE*, on the South Side of Hay Street, with two brick Kitchens.

One two tenement Warehouse on Donlson Street, with other convenient out Houses.

One House and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, with other convenient out Houses.

One small House and Lot on Coolspring Street.

One Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles from the River.

My interest in the corner Lot on Market Square.

40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the State Bank.

20 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock, together with a few *NEGROES*.

The whole will be sold low for cash, or notes at other Bank, as I intend to leave the State For further particulars, apply to

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1828. 64-1t.

To Rent,

A well finished Dwelling *HOUSE*, situated on Person Street, directly opposite to the residence of the late Dr. Edw'd McKay, with all necessary Out Houses and a fine and extensive Garden Spot attached to it. For terms apply to either of the Subscribers.

DILLON JORDAN, Jun.
MARTIN McPHERSON, Jun.

March 27, 1828. 64-5t.

Valuable Lots for Sale.

TO close a Deed of Trust from the late Samuel Murley to Charles Kiddell and Hugh Smith, of Charleston, S. C., bearing date 6th January, 1820, and by order of said Kiddell, surviving Trustee, will be sold on Tuesday, the 22d of April next, at Public Auction, by the Subscribers, at the State House, all those four *VALUABLE LOTS*, situated on Rowan Street, near the Court House Square, containing each sixty-six feet on Rowan Street and 300 ft. back.—These Lots are eligibly situated for a private residence, being in the neighborhood of John McLeran and Louis D. Henry, Esquires; they are unincumbered, and the titles indisputable. A liberal credit will be given, and the Lots divided to suit purchasers, and made known on the day of sale.

WILLKINGS & Co., *Auctioneers.*

March 20, 1828. 64ts.

$100 Dollars Reward.

CATCH, CATCH HIM!!

IN the month of December last, I employed a man called *JOHN SUTVIN*, formerly a Stage Driver, to take a Stud Horse for Col. Richard S. Hackley from this place to Tallahassee, Florida; the day he left here, a gentleman to whom he was indebted after him, and had him brought back. He put Horse in the stable from whence he took him, took the key and determined on not letting him have the horse—told the boy who kept him, to feed and water him through the window until I came.—The next day he procured a false key and took the Horse and went away with him. Any person who will bring Sutvin and the Horse to me, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for either of them. Sutvin is about 5 feet 11 inches high, slim built, black hair, black eyes, dark skin, walks as if crippled in the hips, stoops a little forward at the hips, strait back, quick motion; he had on when he left this place, a blue cloth surtout. The Stud is a deep blood coloured bay, about 5 feet high, as beautiful an animal as any in the United States; when taken from here he had not a white hair on him, except a small bunch under his mane where it joins the back, and that not perceptible unless the mane be removed; holds his head remarkably high, trots and racks well, a colt of the Old Sir Archy.

Any person who can give information respecting said Sutvin and Horse will please make it to the subscriber, at this place, or to Robert Hackley, Esq. Tallahassee, Florida.

JOHN BLACK, Agent
for R. S. Hackley.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1828—63tf.

Found,

ON Sunday morning last, between my house and Henry Nunnery's residence, a small sum of *Money*, which the owner can have by describing it and paying for this advertisement.

NEILL BEARD.

March 27. 64-3w.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, on the 26th February, a likely negro fellow named *PETER*, about six feet high, and about 36 years of age. He is affable in conversation, and plausible in his manners. Had on when he went off, a striped homespun coat and pantaloons. Peter writes and reads tolerably well, feigns himself religious, always has books with him, in which his name is inscribed, Peter Malon. Any information leading to his discovery will be thankfully received, and a reward of five dollars paid to any one who will secure him in any Jail so that I get him again.

LIGHT. TOWNSEND.

Brownsville, S. C. March 20, 1828—64-4t

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
500 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is with great pleasure we avail ourselves of permission to publish a letter recently addressed by Captain Nicholson, of the Navy of the United States, to Mr. Clay. It exhibits a picture of the Colony established on the Coast of Africa, under the auspices of the association of individuals under the title of the American Colonization Society.

AMERICAN COLONY AT LIBERIA.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Nicolson, of the U. S. Navy, to Hon. H. Clay.

WASHINGTON, *March* 17, 1828.

SIR: Having visited the Colony of Liberia, on my return to the United States, from a cruise in the Mediterranean, I cheerfully comply with your request, by presenting to you such views of its present condition and probable growth, as occurred to me in the course of that visit.

The soil in the possession of the Colonists is rich, and will produce a superabundance for the support of the the Colony, as well as for external commerce. Sugar, cotton, coffee, rice, and various trees and plants, yielding valuable dyes, and medicinal gums, can be cultivated with success.

The population is now 1,200, & is healthy and thriving. The children born in the country are fine looking, and I presume can be raised as easily as those of the natives. All the Colonists with whom I had any communication, (and with nearly the whole I did communicate in person, or by my officers) expressed their decided wish to remain in their present situation, rather than to return again to the United States. I cannot give you better evidence of the prosperity of the Colony, than by mentioning that eight of my crew, (colored mechanics) after going on shore, two several days, applied for, and received their discharge, in order to remain as permanent settlers. These men had been absent from their country upwards of three years, and had, among them, nearly two thousand dollars in cloths and money. Had they not been thoroughly convinced that their happiness and prosperity would be better promoted by remaining among their free brethren in Liberia, they would not have determined on so momentous a step as quitting the United States, perhaps forever, where they all had left friends and relatives.

The appearance of all the Colonists, those of Monrovia as well as those of Caldwell, indicated more than contentment: Their manners were those of freemen, who experienced the blessings of liberty, and appreciated the boon. Many of them had, by trade, accumulated a competency, if the possession of from three to five thousand dollars may be called so. As a proof of the growing importance of the commerce of the country, more than 100 hogsheads of tobacco had been raised during the last year, and the demand was increasing. Ivory and camwood are now the prominent articles received in exchange for foreign imports; other dyewoods, and many medicinal gums and roots will be hereafter brought in, as they are already known to exist in the interior.

I take this occasion to suggest the propriety of permitting any of the Colonists to purchase an additional number of acres of land from the Agent. By permitting this, the more enterprising will be enabled to turn their attention to the culture of the coffee tree, which grows spontaneously in the vicinity of Monrovia. In fact, the soil will produce every thing which a tropical climate will allow to arrive at maturity.

From the good order and military discipline which appear to prevail among the Colonists, I am induced to believe they could easily repel any any attack which could be made upon them by any native force. They have arms, and having associated themselves in volunteer companies, have acquired the knowledge of using them with effect against any probable force which might be brought to bear upon them, by undisciplined and scattered tribes in their vicinity. It is true, they have no harbors for large vessels, as all their rivers are obstructed by bars. This is not of much consequence to their coasting trade, as they have many harbors and inlets, which are accessible to small vessels. Large vessels have also one advantage, that most of the heavy winds are off the coast, which gives them a lee and a smooth sea. Off Cape Mesurado, there is a good anchorage, and on the pitch of the Cape they have planted a battery, which will protect any vessel that may need it, from piratical depredations.

I would respectfully suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of making the principal Agent of the Colony a "Commercial Agent," as cases have occurred on the coast when such an appointment might have proved the means of rescuing American property from the hands of foreigners, who have maintained possession of it in consequence of there being no legalized American Agent on the coast.

The importance of this Colony, as regards the native tribes of the coast, is, in my estimation, great. They already begin to perceive that it is civilization and the blessings of religion, which give superiority to man. They had supposed it was the white skin; but now they see, in their neighborhood, men of their own color, enjoying all those advantages hitherto deemed peculiar to the former. This has elicited a spirit of enquiry, which must tend to their benefit. The philanthropist may anticipate the day when our language and religion will spread over this now benighted land. The slave trade will cease, as the Colony progresses, and extends its settlements. The very spot, where now exists a free People, was a depot for the reception of manacled slaves. This fact alone is entitled to consideration, and ought to arouse the zeal of the friends of humanity every where.

Our large cities complain of the number of free blacks who have by their petty crimes, filled their penitentiaries. Would not the colony be benefited, by the labor of these men, and the community relieved by their transportation? I certainly think the colony sufficiently strong, both morally and physically, to prevent any injury from their admission. I do not pretend to point out the mode or character in which they ought to be received. This I leave to those who are more able to judge on the subject. I see that the colony is, now, in want of numbers, to clear and cultivate a country, which will amply repay them for the labor.

I take leave to mention, that the climate is much like that of all similar latitudes; and, as the land is rich, and most of it still in woods, we must expect that billious fevers will sometimes prevail; but I do not think it more unhealthy, to the coloured people, than our extreme Southern coast; and as the soil of Liberia becomes cleared and cultivated, and I have no doubt it will be found as healthy as any other Southern latitude. It was, I believe never intended, that the white man should inhabit this region of the globe; at least we know that the diseases of this climate are more fatal to him, than to the man of color. They luxuriate in the intense heat, while a white man sinks under its exhausting influence.

I confess, sir, that, since I have visited this Colony, I have felt a strong interest in its prosperity, and hope that it will thrive under the auspices of a society, among whom are some of our most distinguished citizens.

If what I have communicated shall prove instrumental, in the slightest degree, to sustain you in the cause of humanity, and of this degraded race, I shall rejoice that my duty called me to witness the growing prosperity of the Colony of Liberia.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JNO. B. NICOLSON,
Late Commander of the U. S. Ship Ontario.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Vice President of the Colonization Society.

English Goods.—We have seen a letter from one of the most respectable houses in Manchester, received by the Brookline, from which we make the following extract: "The shipments this season appear to be unusually early, and every body has pushed off his goods with the greatest eagerness, and the early period at which the importation will begin to show itself, will probably have the effect of occasioning a pause in the market. But as goods are not likely to go out lower, and as the late shipments will probably be but light, from the general eagerness to get off goods early, as well as from the idea that every body is doing too much, it would not be surprising if the latter part of the Spring sales turn out better than the beginning. At any rate, those who have any thing like a regular connexion to take off their goods, need scarcely be under any axiety to force them. The market here is an improving one, and we are certain that an order could not be executed at the same prices with present invoices."—*Boston Courier.*

ADVERTISEMENT EXDRA.

Dr. *Vanderskinburger*, has shust gome do down, ant breshents hish most kint and obshequish gomblemends do de laties of dish blash, of bot shexes, ant resbectfully dells dem, dat he hash gote von vonterful mesheen vor squeeshing der vaishts sho tite and shmall, as to luke lik al de vorld as shmall like a washp in de middle.—Te Toctor dakes de vreckles vrom der vaish vid his shbezific blaishder, ant laves de shkin ash shoft, ant vite ash de lek of de shicken van de vedders be blucked off, or de hant of a young papy—Vor Von Tollar.

From the Raleigh Star.

The changes.—It has been repeatedly said by anonymous writers in the *Register* and *National Intelligencer*, and loudly echoed through all their kindred presses, that Mr. Adams is daily gaining ground in this State. Although we had no confidence in these assertions ourselves, yet for the benefit of those who might be disposed to credit them, we have taken some pains to get correct information on the subject. In every instance, the answers to our enquiries, from the highest authority, have corroborated our first impressions. The result of our investigation with regard to one county, will illustrate the state of the case in reference to other sections of the State, where the "bright prospects" of Mr. Adams are so "cheering" to the hearts of his friends. Efforts have been made by various methods to spread the belief abroad that in Bertie, one of the most republican and patriotic counties in the State, Mr. Adams is becoming popular! Nothing can be more false and slanderous than this. The citizens of Bertie never can consistently—they never will support him. It is true his partisans have not been wanting in zeal and ingenuity in attemptiug to conciliate their favor; and if the zealous efforts of his advocates be taken as certain evidence that their cause is gained, then may they justly claim the county; for we learn from an authentic source, that it has, since the meeting of Congress, been furnished with no small variety of books and pamphlets, &c. &c., at the expense of Government, (by the franking privilege,) written for the purpose of injuring the cause of General Jackson. Pamphlets of this character have been otherwise distributed there. But if some of those who have been engaged in this laudable and patriotic employment, would tell the mortifying fruitlessness of their labor, demonstrated by the result of the vote taken at a large public meeting in their presence, it would be a sufficient proof to the world that zeal and ingenuity are not always certain guarantees of success. We have other evidence, however, which we will give to our readers. The following extract from a letter, in answer to our inquiries, written by a gentleman of the first respectability, whose public character has given him the best opportunities of being well informed on the subject, will show how much truth there is in what has been said in regard to the *changes* in Bertie county.

"*Bertie County, March* 9, 1828.

"There has been some pains taken by the friends of Adams to make people at a distance believe that Bertie county is in favor of the Administration. But their efforts are too feeble. No man would think, if he were acquainted with the decided politics of the people of Bertie, that they were in favor of Adams. As for my part, I cannot understand the object of any gentleman who would say that the people of this county were "turning for Adams," unless it is to encourage others to turn; for I am certain no man believes any other of this county, than that it is decidedly for Jackson, in the following ratio:—20 for Jackson, and 1 for Adams; and this is the largest calculation for Adams. * * * * * * *. Suffice it to say, I wish every county in the State had as large a majority for Jackson as Bertie."

Washington's narrative to his widowed mother of braddock's famous defeat by the Indians taken from Sparks' specimen of the first volume of Washington's correspondence, an invaluable publication about to issue from the American Press.

Fort Cumberland, July 18, 1775.

As I doubt not you have heard of our defeat and perhaps, had it represented in a worse light than it deserves, I have taken the earliest opportunity to give you some account of the engagement, as it happened, within seven miles of the French fort, on Wednesday the 9th instant. We marched on to that place without any considerable loss, having only now and then a straggler picked up, by the French and scouting Indians.—When we came there, we were attacked by a body of French and Indians, whose number I am persuaded did not exceed 300 men; while ours consisted of about thirteen hundred well armed troops, chiefly regular soldiers, who were struck with such a panic, that they behaved with more cowardice than it is possible to conceive. The officers behaved gallantly in order to encourage their men, for which they suffered greatly, there being nearly sixty killed and wounded; a large proportion out of the number we had. The Virginia troops shewed a good deal of bravery, and were nearly all killed, for I believe out of the three companies that were there, scarcely thirty men are left alive. Capt. Peyrony and all his officers down to a corporal were killed. Capt. Polson, had nearly as hard a fate, for only one of his was left. In short, the dastardly behavior of those they called regulars exposed all others that were inclined to do their duty, to almost certain death; and at last, in despite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary they ran as sheep pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them. The General was wounded, of which he died three days after. Sir Peter Halket was killed in the field, where died many other brave officers. I *luckily escaped without a wound, though I had four bullets through my coat and two horses shot under me.* Captains Ormes and Morris, two of the Aids de Camp, were wounded early in the engagement, which rendered the duty harder upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the General's orders; which I was scarcely able to do, as I was not half recovered from a violent illness, that had confined me to *my bed and wagon* for about ten days. I am still in a weak and feeble condition, which induces me to halt here two or three days in hope of recovering a little strength to enable me to proceed homewards, whence I feel, shall not be able to stir till towards September; so that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you till then, unless it be in Fairfax.—Please to give my love to Mr. Lewis and my sister, and compliments to Mr. Jackson and all other friends that inquire after me.

I am, honored Madam, Your most dutiful son.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Congress.—In the debate on "the Rules of the Senate," Mr. MACON made the following remarks:

Mr. Macon believed that the Senate would be sufficiently decorous without either the 6th or the 7th rules. For his part, he would be perfectly willing to expunge them both. It was impossible, by law, to make people civil, and much legislation never, in his opinion, made a people honest. A few good laws—a few good rules, and those judiciously executed, were all sufficient; he believed the first Congress he was ever in, with its few rules, was as dignified a body as any in the world. He did not mean to go into the doctrine of inherent rights. There were two things he had hated all his life—one was the doctrine of inherent right, and the other was the doctrine of Executive discretion. He prayed God to keep the people of these United States, free from both of them.

Mr. M. never expected a higher state of parties than he had witnessed in '98, and '99, and then, there was no disposition to alter the rules of the Senate. He did not wish to see them altered now. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. We are told here, said he, of the Parliamentary law. Why Sir, said he, the Parliamentary law has as much force here, as the law of the Divan. But, the people of this country had a strong propensity to stick to the laws and customs of England.

Mr. M. here remarked, that he never held himself responsible for any thing short-hand writers might make him say. They sometimes made him say things he did not say, and sometimes made him say better things than he did say. But he repeated, that he did not hold himself responsible, and had not for years. He did not blame them, he had no doubt they did their best.

Mr. M. then adverted to the power about to be vested in the Vice President, by the amendment then under discussion.

Suppose, Sir, said Mr. M. we invest you with this power, and you refuse to exercise it—declaring it to be unconstitutional—can we punish you? If you act according to the best of your understanding, we cannot punish you. Mr. M. believed it was right that the members should call to order, and not the presiding officer. Why, asked he, throw the business of 48 men on one.

He had one remark to make, as to the Parliamentary law. It was the custom, in the Parliament of England, for members to vociferate "*question question,*" "*hear him, hear him,*" "cheer him, cheer him, and "*down him, down him.*" He should be very sorry to see any thing like this here.

With respect to the right of appeal, provided for in the amendment, he could not see much good resulting from it. Did ever any one, asked Mr. M., see an appeal taken in good humour? He was of opinion they were generally taken in a passion, and it was the very worst time it could be taken. If we want, said he, to fix a party strongly, we have only to make a rule that the decisions shall be taken under the influence of passion, and one party will soon get the name of the Vice President's party. And what will the other parbe called? Certainly not the friends of the Vice President.

It will be well for the people of this State to be on their guard, as, it is believed there is a set of swindlers prowling about among them. A case occurred lately which shows a settled purpose to defraud, executed by concert. A person of respectable appearance, called, about the first of this month, on a man living in Oglethorpe county, and enquired whether he did not hold a note on a certain individual in Baldwin county.—Being answered in the affirmative, he stated that he had been requested by the maker of the note to call and take it up. He paid the amount, $200, in counterfeit bills, posted off, (or an accomplice for him) to Baldwin, called on the maker of it, told him he had bought it, and requested to be paid. This was done. He staid a night in this place, put a $10 spurious bill on the tavern keeper, in the settlement for his lodging, and has gone off, doubtless to play similar tricks on the unsuspecting and unwary.

To both the maker and the holder of the note, he was unknown, and neither of them knows the name he goes by—they never once suspecting any thing improper in his movements.

The holder of the note was lately here, and on comparing his recollections of the personal appearance, &c. of the swindler with what the maker remembers of him, they suppose the person who obtained the note, is not the same that presented it and obtained payment for it.

It is said that several other instances of the like kind have lately occurred in Oglethorpe county.—*Georgia Journal.*

Blanks of all kinds

For Sale at this Office.

PRINCE METTERNICH

Has played, and still plays, a leading part in the politics of Europe. His name is familiar in this country, and therefore we infer the annexed sketch of him from a late English publication, "Austria as it is," will be read with pleasure.

This little volume contains the result of the observations made by a traveller through the Austrian territories. The writer states in his preface that he is an Austrian who has been some years in England. The book is written clearly and without affectation, and contains much valuable matter. There is some exaggeration, and a great deal of truth. The description he gives of the characters of the inhabitants of the different countries comprised in the Austrian empire, the view of the system of the government, and its extensive *espionage*, the pictures of Prince Metternich and some other eminent persons, and the scenes at Vienna, contain information of the most curious kind. All that relates to the political system of Austria will be read with great interest. The writer expresses a strong opinion that the discontents of several of the provinces, and especially of the people of Hungary and Bohemia, will lead to some important results on the death of the present Emperor. Some passages from the sketch of the character of Prince Metternich will probably gratify our readers more than general remarks, and convey a better notion of the book.

"Metternich is descended from one of the ancient but impoverished German families, which gave to this country their spiritual princes. A subtle management of affairs at the Congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Counts of Westphalia, brought him under the notice of the Emperor of Austria; and he entered his service as Ambassador to the Court of Dresden. In the year 1806, he was appointed Ambassador to the French Court. Napoleon had just at this time relaxed from his rigour against the ancient French nobility, and they gathered round him in considerable numbers. With a free passport to the coteries of these families, from which, of course, all the illegitimate members of the newly created nobility were excluded, Metternich glided with that insinuating suavity and graceful demeanor, for which he is so justly celebrated, not only into the secrets and the *chronique scandaleuse* of the French Court, but even into the favour of the leading characters, and of Napoleon himself. It was here he imbibed that deep knowledge of Napoleon's character, and penetrated those secrets which enabledhim to perform, a few years afterwards, the political and diplomatical dramas at Dresden and Prague. In 1810, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of count Stadion. How he succeeded to direct the attention of Napoleon to the Princess Maria Louisa; how Prince Schwartzenburg, his successor, managed this business; and how it finally ended, the wise reader will have a key to, in what has been said. Metternich himself disposed the princess to accept of Napoleon's offer, and conducted her to Paris. Several hints respecting a reward for his services were not understood by Napoleon. We know Metternich's character, and how he made up for the disappointment at a subsequent more favorable opportunity.

"This failure however, contributed not a little to facilitate the insinuations of the Russian Autocrat, to whom he was attached since 1806, from a certain similarity of character, such as is consistent with an Autocrat and a courtier. The deep secrecy in which Metternich involved the plans of Austria, during the Congress at Prague, is considered as the *chef-d'œuvre* of his diplomatic genius. Metternich knew the citizen-like notions of Napoleon respecting his matrimony with Maria Louisa, and it was not a great matter of difficulty to keep him, during the Congress at Dresden, the invasion, and the succeeding armistice, and the Congress at Prague, in suspense,—till the Austrian armies were in array, and the mask could safely be thrown off. Napoleon's pride and unbridled selfishness, which made it impossible for him to see with other eyes than his own, contributed more to his deception and subsequent ruin, than even Metternich himself. It was this offended pride which made him recall his ambassador, and blind to every thing which was going on in Prague, except horses. Fate retributed fully this deception.—Metternich became the instrument of Alexander; and if he was not his dupe, he was something still worse. It was he, through whom the Russian Autocrat prevailed upon Schwartzenberg to risk the advance towards Paris, and thus to terminate the war with a single blow. Alexander managed the parties in Paris so well, that the news of the taking of this capital, and the dethronement of Napoleon, arrived at the same time at the head-quarters of the Austrian empire.

"Matternich's exterior is graceful, though not without a sort of effeminacy. A broad forehead, a fine nose, blue well-formed eyes, an agreeable mouth, with a well shaped figure, are the outlines of the Austrian prime minister. No man turns these gifts to better advantage. With a grace a *sans gene*, not in the least incumbered by any of those drawbacks, religion, morality, or principle,—he will entertain a circle of fifty and more persons in the most charming manner,—enter into dissipation and the follies of his equals and superiors: but, at the same time, while administering to the pleasures and vices of others, will form his schemes on their frailties and hobby-horses. In the art of penetrating the weak sides of his superiors, and, what is still more, of making himself necessary to their frailties, he is absolutely a master.

"The manner in which Metternich carries his measures into effect, is certainly unique. To a perfect knowledge of all the leading characters with whom he has to deal, he unites an acuteness in selecting his instruments not less astonishing. He has indeed collected a living gallery of Metternichians. His ambassadors are a sufficient proof of this fact. Like an immense spider he has woven his net over the whole of Europe; has his spies in every capital; is in Portugal with the Miguellites; in Spain, France, and Italy, with the aristocrats and priests; and in Constantinople with the Sultan, hand and glove; thus wielding or rather resisting the destinies of Europe more than any other person.—As a diplomatist, and as a political intriguer, we may be allowed to say, he stands unrivalled: but there his power ends. Where something more than shifting and intriguing is necessary, his genius fails him. As a statesman,—if we call by this name a man who consults the true interests of his prince, and of his country, and acts on a great plan,—he is very indifferent.

LIVERWORT.

From the Winchester Republican.

Mr. Davis: I consider it my duty to ask permission to communicate, through the columns of your paper, the extraordinary effect the Liverwort had with me in a case of pulmonary consumption. The facts are these: the consumption is hereditary in my family: most of the deaths in the extensive branches of those connected to me by consanguinity, (so far as my knowledge extends) have been of consumption.

For five or six years my health was gradually declining, I had frequent attacks of pain in my breast and shoulder, a distressing cough, discharged matter from my lungs, a difficulty in breathing, occasionally confined for short periods, and frequently unable to labor; and I was generally considered as advancing in a consumption.—Early last Spring the disease was more strongly marked. I resisted it as long as I could; but in the latter part of July I was confined to my bed. It was found necessary to burn candles in my room at night for two months, during which period my attentive neighbors sat by me. Dr. Senseney, an able physician, was called in immediately on my confinement, and for some time gave me encouragement. But the disease rapidly progressed in opposition to his prescriptions. The quantity of pus discharged was incredible, and the smell frequently offensive. My cough and obstruction in my breast were distressing, and I had an increasing difficulty in breathing. At length I had night sweats, chills, and fevers, so great a difficulty of respiration, that I had to be propped up in my bed; and every returning cough and discharge from my lungs I feared would be the last. I was reduced to a skeleton, abandoned by my physician, considered in the last stage of consumption, and my burial clothes prepared. I had not the remotest hope of a recovery, and my friends have subsequently told me, that, at some periods, they did not believe that I would survive one hour.

At length Mr. Hains, whose case has been described by Dr. Hereford in the National Intelligencer, paid me a visit, and strongly recommended to me the use of the Liverwort, which I declined, from a firm belief that nothing could be of service to me. But so strong was I pressed upon, after Mr. Hains left me, that I reluctantly yielded, and in about 24 hours I thought I could breathe with less difficulty. This encouraged me to continue its use; and I soon had positive evidence that the disease was rapidly yielding, in all its features, to that benevolent, but solitary little plant of the forest. So rapid was the transition from pain, scorching fevers, suffocating cough, and every other affliction, to comparative ease, as to create in my breast the most pleasing sensations; and to impress upon my mind a reverence for that Being, who, whilst he presides over the destinies of the universe, has clothed the rocky mountains which surround me with a plant possessing the healing virtues of the Balm of Gilead. In about three weeks it was found unnecessary to sit up by me. But my neighbors continued their visits after this, to cheer and congratulate me on the prospect of my soon being restored to health and to society.

I now say that I am in as good health as I ever was at any period of my life. I have no cough, no pain or obstruction in my breast, a healthy appearance, and a good appetite. I am in the forty-eighth year of my age.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Note: At the request of Mr. Mitchell, I will state that I have lived a near neighbor to him for about five years, and frequently visited him during his last sickness: that, when he commenced the use of the Liverwort, I said repeatedly that, if, it cured him, I should not be surprised if it would restore a dead man to life; but I qualified this declaration by saying, I did not believe it *possible* that any earthly (or human) means could effect a cure. Dr. Murray has told me, that he considered Mr. Mitchell's case as incurable; and that he places great confidence in the medical qualities of the Liverwort. I conclude by saying that Mr. Mitchell is present, and that he presents a very healthy appearance, more so than he did during five years, the period I was acquainted with him, previous to his last sickness. Mr. M. states in his communication, which he submitted to me, that he is forty-eight; he would, I think, pass for thirty-five.

WM. H. HANDY.

Melona, Dec. 29, 1827.

A State stopped payment!—The Legislature of Maryland adjourned without passing any appropriation bills, or providing any means for the payment of the salaries of the officers of Government, and meeting the demands of other just claimants. The two houses differed about a *General Assessment Bill.*

From the New England Farmer.

Peas.—Of the small early kinds of peas, one pint will sow [according to Loudon] a row of twenty yards; for the large sorts for main crops, the same measure will sow a row of thirty-three yards. The drills for the early sorts may be one inch and a half deep; and two feet and a half, three, or four feet asunder, according to the height to which the peas usually grow. Peas that are to grow without sticks, require the least room. For summer crops and large sorts, make the drills two inches deep, and four, five, or six feet asunder. The distances along the drill should be according to the size of the peas and the season. The frame, three in the space of a inch; the charlton, hotspur, and dwarf marrowfat, two in an inch; the Russian blue and middle sized sorts, three in two inches; the large marrowfat or Knight's, full inch apart.

Soil and situation. The soil should be moderately rich, and the deeper and stronger for lofty growers. Peas are not assisted, but hurt by unreduced dung recently turned in. A fresh sandy loam, or road stuff, and a little decomposed vegetable matter make the best manure. The soil for an early crop can hardly be too dry.

To forward an early crop. Sow in lines from east to west, and stick a row of spruce, hemlock, or pine branches along the north side of every row, and sloping so as to bend over the plants, at one foot or eighteen inches from the ground. As the plants advance in height, vary the position of the branches, so as they may always protect them from the perpendicular cold or rain, and yet leave them open to the full influence of the sun. Some cover during nights and in severe weather, with two boards, nailed together lengthwise, at right angles, which forms a very secure and easily managed covering, but excludes light.

Sticking peas. All peas fruit better for sticking, and continue longer productive, especially the larger sorts. Provide branchy sticks of such a height as the sorts may require. For the dwarfs, three feet high; for the Charlton and middle sized, four or five feet; for Knight's and other tall marrowfats, nine or ten feet. Place a row of sticks to each line of peas, on the most sunny side, east or south, that the attraction of the sun may incline the plants towards the sticks. Place about half the number on the opposite side and let both rows stand rather wider at top than at the ground.

To raise early potatoes.—Take the potatoes whole and cover them with horse litter of a moderate warmth—let them remain till they put forth shoots of four or five inches in length, which they will do in two or three weeks—then take them carefully from the litter, and put them perpendicular, and equal with the surface, in a light dry soil, with more horse manure. If the season be tolerable, they will vegetate amazingly fast. In cold countries, the last week in April, or first of May, is early enough to venture them out.

To young Ladies.—If a young lady cannot bear reproof without sullenness, and disappointment without repining, what are we to expect of her when placed at the head of a family, to guide and direct its concerns? Truly the education of females, at the present day, seems diametrically opposed to all that advances the happiness of domestic life. To attract the admiration, and shine abroad, appears to be the principal object, as though they were destined for no higher purpose; like the ephemeral fly, they flutter awhile and are seen no more. What a lamentable circumstance, that the admirable picture drawn by Solomon, should not have been more frequently imitated. All the refinements which wealth and luxury have introduced since the foundation of society, will never have power to do away the influence of those domestic virtues which the inspired penman has so beautifully delineated in the last chapter of Proverbs. One reason why the domestic virtues are so much neglected, is the love of show and external parade. When once a love of fashionable pleasure steals upon the affections, it is in vain to look for the growth of those virtues which require a keeping at home. Fashion dethrones judgment, and lays her empire in the dust. When once the affections begin to entwine around the idol, the soul is fascinated with a kind of enchantment, which it seems impossible to resist, until it becomes a prey to the most violent passion; which, like a garden grown up with weeds, presents a most gloomy prospect for a future day.

Marriages.—Our readers will remember a paragraph, taking the rounds about three weeks since, with the significant caption, *"Great doings among the Andrewses!"* But it would appear from the following authentic article, that the Andrewses have been fairly *outdone* by the *McKenzies* and *Grays:*

"Marriages.—At Lick Creek, Sangamo County, (Illinois,) on the 15th ult. by Samuel Wickoff, Esq. Mr. *John McKenzie*, to Miss *Judy Gray;* Mr. *Daniel McKenzie*, to Miss *Matilda Gray;* and Mr. *Gabriel McKenzie*, to Miss *Elizabeth Gray.* The three gentlemen are brothers, and the ladies sisters; and report says that the other brother and sister are courting!"

The absent philosopher at home.—The following anecdote is related of Lessing, the German author, who, in his old age, was subject to extraordinary fits of abstraction. On his return home one evening, after he had knocked at the door, a servant looked out of the window, to see who was there. Not recognizing his master, and mistaking him for a stranger, he called out, "The Professor is not at home." "O, very well," replied Lessing; "I will call another time;" and so saying, he very composedly walked away.

The Varioloid Disease.—A very few cases of this disease, which have recently occurred in this City, have given rise to a rather unnecessary alarm, as well among our fellow citizens as amongst the Members of Congress and others temporarily sojourning amongst us. The whole number of cases of the disease known to exist amongst us is not more than seven or eight, and those under circumstances not expected to communicate the disease to any serious, if to any further extent. Every precaution suggested by the most jealous apprehension has been taken by the City Authorities, to guard against the contagion. They have paid that deference to existing alarm which would have been due to real danger; and their measures have been dictated by a desire to quiet the public mind, by providing for any possible exigency, rather than to the actual state of things. If the excitement which has existed has been greater than the justification for it, some good will have been effected by its having called into action the latent powers of the Board of Health, and having caused a very general resort to vaccination, to which something more than the ordinary inducement seems to be usually required. It is the good fortune of the present age that the variolous disease, the scourge of our ancestors for many centuries, is thus easily disarmed of its terrors.—*National Intell.*

There is a curious document, drawn up in 1823, by the late Lord Ashburton, in existence. It is an abstract of a genealogical tree of the descendants of the ill fated Mary Queen of Scots, from which it appears that at that period every crowned head in Europe was included in the number, except the King of Portugal (but his Queen however is there) and the King of Bavaria, and Bernadotte, the King of Sweden. The entire number of her descendants then living was 316, and they are all, including the Duke of Reichstadt (young Napoleon) within the line of succession to the British throne.—*London paper.*

A bold and happy reply.—During the reign of that superlative wretch, Henry VIIIth, a friar named Peyto was threatened by his detestable tool, Cromwell, for having preached with too much freedom: and the preacher was told by the courtier that he deserved to be inclosed in a sack and thrown into the Thames. Peyto replied with a sarcastic smile, "Threaten such things to rich and dainty folks who are clothed in purple, fare deliciously, and have their chiefest hopes in this world: we esteem them not. We are joyful that for the discharge of our duty we are driven hence.—With thanks to God, we know that the way to Heaven is as short by water as by land, and therefore care not which way we go."

Happy Parental Discipline.—The son of a minister, now living, had by some means excited the displeasure of his father. His father thought it right to *be reserved* for an hour or two; and, when asked a question about the business of the day, he was very short in his answer to his son. An hour or more elapsed: the time was nearly arrived when the youth was to repeat his lessons. He came into his father's study, and said, "Papa, I cannot learn my lesson except you are reconciled; I am very sorry I have offended you; I hope you will forgive me; I think I shall never offend again." His father replied, "All I wish is to make you sensible of your fault; when you acknowledge it, you know all is easily reconciled with me." "Then, papa," says he, "give me the token of reconciliation, and seal it with a kiss." The hand was given, and the seal most heartily exchanged on each side. "Now," exclaimed the dear boy," I will learn Latin and Greek with any body;" and fled to his little study. Stop! stop!" exclaimed his father: "have you not a heavenly Father? If what you have done be evil, *He* is displeased, and you must apply to *Him* for forgiveness." With tears starting in his eyes, he said, "Papa, *I went to Him first.* I knew, except he was reconciled, I could do nothing;" and with tears now fast rolling, he said, "I hope, He has forgiven me, and now I am happy." His father never had occasion to look at him with a shade of disapprobation, from that time till his death.

Steam applied to Bleaching.—Amongst the various purposes to which steam has been applied, perhaps there is none that will be of greater advantage to the people of the U. S. than the discovery recently made of its application to the purposes of bleaching linen and muslin. It will be of essential service to our infant manufactories. We understand a patent has been obtained for this improvement, and that a company are making application to the Legislature of New York to be incorporated with a capital of $100,000 that its benefits may be tested by the community.

Persian Apologue.—A tortoise and a scorpion travelled the same road for a considerable distance, in good fellowship. The latter, on the ground of this friendship, asked the former to carry him over a deep stream The tortoise complied; but what was his surprise to find his companion endeavouring with all his might to sting him! When he had placed him safe on the opposite shore, he turned to him and said, "Are not you the most wicked and ungrateful of reptiles? But for me you must either have given up your journey, or have been drowned in that stream, and what is my reward? If it had not been for the armour which God has given me, I should have been stung to death." "Blame me not," said the scorpion, in a supplicatory tone, "it is not my fault, it is that of my nature: it is a constitutional habit I have of stinging."

Men speak more virtuously than they either act or think.

Party Presses.—The State of New Y contains 57 bucktail newspapers, of wh 49 are for Jackson and 8 for Adams; of federal presses, 52 are for Adams and Jackson; and of 13 Clintonian papers are for Jackson and 2 for Adams—total Jackson 68, for Adams 62. In Pennsy nia are 90 republican presses, of which are for Jackson, 14 for Adams, and 5 tral; of 35 federal papers, 25 are for Ada 2 for Jackson and 1 neutral; and 12 man newspapers 10 are for Jackson and for Adams—total 90 for Jackson and 41 Adams.—*Columbia Telescope.*

Fine Arts.—M. Gimbrede, the profes of drawing at Westpoint, is also, as i well known, a distinguished engraver. this he has just furnished a new proof very fine engraving of General Scott, f a drawing made by himself.

The spirit and fire imparted to the co tenance of the General are true to the and present an admirable resemblance, one of "those who have filled the mea of their country's glory."—*N. Y. Americ*

Dartmouth College.—This venerable in tution, which has long been the pride of N Hampshire, has received but little pecu ry aid from the State. It has, indeed, n been richly endowed, either by public private donations; and an attempt is n making to raise, by subscription, the s of fifty thousand dollars in aid of its fund Meetings of its *alumni* have been held various parts of New England, and resol tions adopted expressing the interest th feel in the success of the measure. Amon the contributors, we notice that the Hon Daniel Webster, who is a graduate of t College, has given five hundred dollars. *N. Y. paper.*

"The editor of the Worcester Herald states that a fine little girl, about 10 month old, was brought to his office for occular demonstration of the fact of her having tw tongues. The second one is forming under and near the end of the first."

We have often seen and heard of women and men with extra thumbs, fingers &c. and to this, as one of Dame Nature's freaks, we have no particular objections. But from a woman with two tongues!—Good Lord de liver us!—*Wilmington Reporter.*

To landsmen and men of peace, the an nexed statement of the quantity of ammuni tion expended by a single line of battle ship *the Albion*, in the fight of Navarino, will seem as it does to us, almost incredible. It is taken from the Hampshire Telegraph.

"We will here notice the extraordinary quantity of ammunition which the Albion expended in the bat tle, viz: 5 tons 11 cwt. of powder, and 45 tons, 1 cwt. of shot;—making a total of 51 tons, 12 cwt. o powder and shot, fired from the great guns, besides 5000 musket ball cartridges, and 400 pistol cartridges which is probably the largest quantity of ammunition ever fired by a single ship in one action. The num ber of shot she fired, and from being in the "thick of it" scarcely one but must have taken effect, was 2,93 from long guns, and 1,065, from carronades, weighing 99,223 lbs. Hence, where every ship did equally well, all surprise from such a return, at the annihila tion of the Turkish fleet must cease."

"Airy Sleep."—A patent has been granted in England for a newly invented *air bed*, or *mattress.* The ticking is formed of cotton cloth, with a coating of prepared gum elastic, and an outer covering of silk. It is so portable that it may be carried in the pocket, and may be filled and emptied at pleasure.

Hear this, ye sluggards, and rejoice. How convenient it will be, whenever the "drowsy fit is on ye," to take your bed out of your pocket, blow it up, and take a nap on your ærial couch, more soft than eider down. When the age of improvements will cease we cannot determine, but may soon expect to see a pipe of wine rendered portable as well as potable. Soon we may consider it no novel spectacle to see a traveller carrying his bed posts in a side pocket, as a carpenter does his square and compasses—a bed in his coat tail, and a bolster and pillows in his watch fob.—*Noah.*

Bachelor's Journal.—A weekly paper under this title, is about to be issued at Boston, "devoted exclusively to the interests, views, amusements, and edification of that numerous fraternity." We can prophecy that it will make a terrible inroad in their ranks, for if a wise and discreet pen once gets place in its columns, and teaches "The way to get married," what a falling off there will be. The subject will, at "one fell swoop," embrace their interest, amusement, and edification. Mr. Mumford proposes a Maid's Magazine, in the very spirit of opposition; but it is useless, the fraternity will fall by their own weight.—*Noah.*

Sovereign Remedies—for the gout, toast and water; for bile, exercise; for corns, easy shoes; for blue devils, blue ruin; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for the toothach, pluck it out; for debt, oxalic acid; and for love, matrimony.

A *Printer* had his pocket picked in New York, but nothing of consequence was lost, as might have been expected. We should as soon think of robbing a lawyer's office.

French Bull.—A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added, by way of postscript, I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back; but the servant could not overtake him."

Rum Bargain.—At the last Liverpool Custom-house sale, a keg of rum sold, which, when tapped, was found to contain a peculiar fine apple flavor. In the keg, when the spirits were drawn off, was found a Guiana Snake, of about 5 feet in length, coiled up

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, 1828.

No mail this morning north of Richmond.

No news.—Our paper to-day presents a very barren aspect to the news-monger, being filled almost entirely with matter of a miscellaneous nature. We find nothing of the marvellous in the papers, not even a Kentucky murder. Congress is doing little besides debating the Tariff Bill, and from abroad the news already given is of so late a date that we have hardly a right to expect any thing additional for some time to come.

Mr. Culpeper, the Representative of this District in Congress, has requested, through his friends here, that the following, from the National Journal, may be republished in the Observer. In justice to Mr. Culpeper, and as a matter of interest to the people of this District, we comply with the request.

From the North Carolina Journal of March 5, 1828.

THE HON. MR. CULPEPER:—We have, more than once, been informed by our correspondents at Washington, that this gentleman is laboring, very assiduously, to impress the belief, upon the minds of the members of Congress, that North Carolina will vote for Mr. Adams. We are informed, that he frequently exhibits letters, in which this assertion is made.—No one can impute any degree of blame to him for the expression of an opinion which he honestly entertains, whether that opinion is right or wrong.—But it is impossible that Mr. Culpeper *can*, for a moment, *believe* that this State will give its vote to Mr. Adams. However limited may be the sources of his information, or however biassed his own mind may be by his political preferences, he cannot but know, that Mr. Adams has no more prospect of receiving the vote of North Carolina, than he himself has of rivaling Demosthenes in eloquence or Massilon in piety.

We have, upon our table, several letters, from various parts of the district, in relation to certain documents sent by this gentleman, in the course of the present session of Congress, to his constituents. A few short extracts, from some of them, will shew that he is laboring (time will shew how effectually) to *produce* a happy and successful accomplishment of his predictions. One correspondent writes us—

"In Chilton's resolution on retrenchment, it was broadly hinted by some of the speakers, that an improper use was made of the *Contingent Fund* by Mr. Adams and his friends, or in other words, that a large sum of the public money was annually used in a way which will not bear the test of investigation. I am a backwoods man, and know but little of public matters, yet really I begin to suspect that there was some truth in the allegation.

"What has drawn my attention to this subject more especially at this time, is the fact, that our worthy member, Mr. Culpeper, has sent into this county a great many copies of *Mr. Clay's Appeal*, and the *Virginia Anti-Jackson Address*. If these were such documents as come before Congress, I should not be surprised at his sending them among us; but as they are private papers—not printed by Congress, or for the use of the members—I confess I am somewhat inclined to enquire, whether they were paid for out of the public funds—the contingent fund—or whether our member paid for them out of his own funds?"

Another correspondent says, "My neighborhood is overrun with Clay's Address and the Virginia Anti-Jackson Address, sent among us by Mr. Culpeper. The bait wont take. We see the design." Another correspondent says, "I see now what Mr. Culpeper meant, when he said that he would not vote to reduce his wages, because eight dollars a day was not more than sufficient to support his family, pay his debts, and leave a surplus for *other uses*: he wanted to have money left of his wages to buy up Clay's Appeal and the Virginia Anti-Jackson Address; at least I guess so, for every neighborhood in my county is filled with them. I suppose the old gentleman has sent them amongst us to convert us to the Adams faith; but, depend upon it, it wont do. We are 'Hickory' out and out. No Ebony here.—These papers will produce no effect here; but I really think it wrong that the public mails should be burthened with the transportation of such immense piles of electioneering pamphlets: and if I might hazard the opinion, I would say, that our member might be better employed in attending to his public business, than sending such things."

The above remarks, from a paper edited by Major John A. Cameron, who had repeatedly offered, in opposition to Mr Culpeper, to represent the 7th Congressional district in North Carolina, and as often failed, reminds us of Absalom, the son of David, who exclaimed—"Oh, that I were made Judge in the land, that every man that hath any suit or cause, might come unto me and I would do him justice;" and who, when he failed to obtain the appointment, mounted a mule, and through the assistance of the people, on whom he had imposed, and whose hearts he had stolen, by kisses and flattery, attempted to ride into power and place.

But it is presumed the sapient editor has forgotten the fate of Absalom, when he met the servants of David, and the mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, (not a hickory,) and his head caught hold of the oak, and he was taken up between heaven and the earth, when the mule that was under him went away. Like Absalom, the Major has repeatedly offered his services to be a Judge or Ruler in the land—like him he has proposed to do the people that justice which others had withheld; has repeatedly promised the freemen in the counties of Anson, Cumberland, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond and Robeson, at courts, musters, grog-shops, &c. should their choice fall on him, (we use his own words,) he would endeavor to requite the obligation by a faithful discharge of his duties, and at all times, keep them advised of the occurrences of Congress. Like him, having failed, he has mounted, not a mule, but a much more noble animal, the well known Southern hobby, and with whip and spur, is now attempting to ride into Congress, or some office not in the gift of the people, but which he fondly imagines may be in the gift of this new favorite of his. Should he, by bad management, be dismounted, or his hobby grow restive, or encounter the thick boughs, and leave the Major hanging by the head, it is hoped he will not be met by Joab, and thrust through with three darts while yet alive, but may be let down by some kind friends, and live once more to experience the truth of the old adage—"hope deferred makes the heart sick."

CUSHI.

We learn from a private letter received in this city, from Richmond, that Jerman Baker, Esq. Public Treasurer of the State of Virginia, committed suicide a few days since, by hanging himself. Pecuniary embarrassment is assigned as the cause.—*Ral. Reg.*

A law was passed by the New York Legislature about a year since, to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery in that State, one of the provisions of which was, that none but *licensed* Physicians should be employed. We perceive, however, that at the present session, a Report has been made, recommending the repeal of this provision, and the restoration of the act allowing the use of roots, barks and herbs. This report is founded on the petition of the celebrated *Steam Doctor*, John Thompson, who represents that he has a patent right for curing diseases. A bill has actually been brought in for the above purposes, the caption of which should be, "A Bill to license Quackery."—*Ral. Reg.*

James Capps, the owner of the land on which the most productive gold mine in Mecklenburg county, and perhaps in the state, has been found, died at his residence near Charlotte, on the 7th instant. Poor old man—his *gold mine* was his *grave!* The treasures dug from his land gave employment and subsistence, and even *wealth*, to others, but they proved the death of him who *might* have profited most by them.—Anterior to the discovery of his gold mine, he owned but a few acres of the most sterile and apparently valueless land in Mecklenburg county, which yielded a miserable subsistence to himself and family; but they had *stayed* on the place, in a half-starved condition, for many years. The discovery of the gold mine, however, had a magical effect on the wo-begone condition of the family. No sooner was the old man's pockets well lined with cash, from the products of his auriferous soil, than himself and family plunged into extravagance and excess; and the BOTTLE, that too common resort of those whom affliction has cast down, or some freak of fortune has suddenly elevated to a condition for which nature had unsuited them, cut short the days of this *miserably fortunate* old man!

Western Carolinian.

Lieutenant Governor Pitcher has recommended to the Legislature of New York, the appointment of a commission, with competent power to investigate the case of William Morgan, supposed to have been murdered in 1826; to examine witnesses, enter complaints, bind over witnesses and parties to appear at Court, to conduct criminal prosecutions, and to perform all other duties necessary to a full and fair investigation of the alleged offences, respecting that affair.

Names.—The Concord (Mass.) Gazette says, that during the late session of its Legislature, *sixty-six* persons had their names altered. What renders this circumstance more curious, is, that the surnames of several females were among the legal metamorphoses. Now, why in the name of wonder, do not bachelors take this duty upon themselves. If the christian names are to be altered, if Misses Dorothy or Gertrude wish to be modernised by the appellations of Amelia Ann or Evelina Clotilda, let the Legislature do it; but in the name of gallantry, let no interference of the former kind be allowed.—*Noah.*

Cure for Deafness.—Equal parts of the juice of house leek, brandy, and sweet oil, put in a phial, and hung up exposed to the sun for a month or more. This, dropped in the ear at night, and likewise on some wool to be kept in the ear, is a sure remedy for the above disease.

Affectation.—Affectation is the folly of little minds. He that is truly wise or truly brave, will not affect to be either. Both qualities are self-existent and independent of each other, and as one mark of wisdom is modesty, so will an affectation of knowledge detract from that faculty; and as one mark of greatness is an apparent unconsciousness of its possession, so will its affected possession deteriorate from its actual greatness. Eccentricity and affectation are perfectly distinct from each other, inasmuch as the latter is merely a counterfeit of the former. Few great men have ever lived without having some peculiarity of conduct or being singularly remarkable in personal appearance. Those who are not really great, discover the weakness of their intellects by endeavouring to imitate the conduct and manners of those who were truly so.

Album.

A lady, who lately died in England, left an annuity of £10 to a Monkey, and £5 each, to a Dog and Cat—for their support—with remainder, at their deaths, to a Niece.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev'd. Mr. Hamner, Mr. EDMUND F. LILLY, of Montgomery County, to Miss CATHARINE SHAW.

In Sampson county, on the 20th ult. Mr. SAM'L TORRANS to Miss SARAH JANE GAVIN.

DIED,

On the evening of Sunday, the 16th ultimo, Mr. BARNEY BRADSHAW, of Duplin county, fell from his horse, while fording Steward's Creek. He was soon discovered, taken out, and conveyed to the nearest house; but from the effects of ardent spirits, combined with that of cold, he remained almost insensible, and died before morning: thus adding another victim of intemperance, to the long black catalogue.

On Tuesday, the 18th ult., Mr. MOSES PETERSON, of Sampson county, was killed in removing a building.

In Hertford County, North Carolina, a short time since, Col. WILLIAM D. BRITT. The cause of his death was apparently trivial: After washing his hands, he took a towel to dry them, in which a needle was stuck, without perceiving it, which entered the back of his hand, giving him, however, but little pain.—The next day his hand inflamed, and the inflammation and swelling extended to his arm. He died on the 9th day, though, it is said, there was no mortification nor tetanus. He was of full habit, and looked healthy.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We learn, from good authority, that this important work is rapidly advancing to completion. On Wednesday last, the packet sloop Lady Clinton passed along the canal from the Delaware to a wharf near the summit bridge, with a large party of persons; the distance is considerably more than half the length of the canal. And we understand that the work is completed to within three miles of the same point on the Chesapeake, although the water has not been let in West of the summit. The amount of excavation remaining to be done at the deep cut, is comparatively very small; the banks through the St. George's meadows, have ceased to sink; and the walling of the locks, although much remains to be done, is advancing with all speed. We learn, moreover, that Mr. Dexter, the contractor for the Western portion, expects to finish his work entirely in June, and that confident expectations are entertained of the completion of the whole canal early in the Autumn.

Nat. Gazette.

It is said, that the Lehigh Company, have purchased the Chancellor Kent, one of the splendid Hudson River Steam Boats, to ply regularly between Philadelphia and N. York, for the transportation of coal. She will carry 300 tons per trip, at $1 25 per ton, and at the same rate to Providence. We learn, with great pleasure, that arrangements will be made to employ Lehigh coal in generating steam, and shall be pleased to hear of the Delaware and people following the same example.

Penn. Gazette.

Improved Plough.—Mr. Charles Howard, of Framingham, in Massachusetts, has invented, and obtained a patent for a valuable improvement in the construction of this highly important implement of agriculture. By the application of "friction rollers," as they are called, which "produce a self-governing principle, and operate in such a manner as to relieve the plough completely subservient to the will; they keep the plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman, and it does the work in a more regular and uniform manner than can possibly be done in any other way; and the improvement makes a saving of one man in the labor of ploughing. The apparatus may be attached to any common plough, and taken off at pleasure, and the common plough used either way."

At the last Brighton show, the inventor received from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a premium for his improvement, on account of its work in competition with other ploughs. A perfect model of this plough may be seen at the Patent Office.

During the year 1827, three hundred and seventy new houses were erected in Cincinnati, many of them large and elegant dwelling and warehouses."

Minister to England.—The *National Journal* of Tuesday last, says: "It is certain that no nomination of a minister to England has been made to the Senate, nor do we believe that any nomination is intended to be made immediately."

Duelling.—Though we do not exactly think the paper subject for a newspaper, yet we cannot refrain noticing the revival of reliable in our town lately. We are informed that between 60 and 70 members have been added to the Methodist Episcopal Church, since the first of February last.

Elizabeth City (N. C.) Star.

Beau Brummell.—When Brummell was the universal oracle on coats, the Duke of Leinster was very anxious to bespeak the approbation of the "Emperor of the dandies" for a coat which he had just patronised. The tailor, in the course of his eulogy on his customer, had frequently occasion to use the words "my coat." "Your coat, my dear fellow," said Brummell, "what coat?" "Why, *this* coat," said Leinster, "this coat, that I have on." Brummell, after regarding the vestment with an air of infinite disdain, walked up to the Duke, and taking the collar between his finger and thumb, looked fearful of contamination—"What, what do you call *that thing* a coat?"

Cannon without a Lock.—At the Royal Society a gun was exhibited to the members, which is made to go off without a lock.—The contrivance to avoid this expensive and troublesome appendage is exceedingly simple. The trigger, on being pulled, lets off a piece of spring steel sharply upon the nipple detonating cap, which is placed in a hole communicating with the powder and the end of course the gun goes off immediately. The inventor is said to be a Major.

A lady named Mrs. Fortune, lately in London, presented her husband with three children (as Paddy would say) at a birth. This is a striking proof of the old saying—Miss Fortunes seldom come single.

Becoming modesty and diffidence, entitle to respect and attention which is often denied to positive assertion and confidence.

Always more ready to forgive, than to revenge an injury: He that watches for an opportunity of revenge, lieth in wait against himself, and draweth down mischief on his head.

To Rent,

That commodious and pleasant DWELLING HOUSE and Garden Lot, with improvements thereon, also, a large Stable and Lot adjoining the above, situated on Green street, opposite the Episcopal Church, at present occupied by Mr. King. The House is in good order, and being central, makes it a very desirable residence. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. For further particulars, enquire at the Office of

LAWRENCE FITZHARRIS.

65tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day came before Donald B. Cameron, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, Randolph Johnson, and maketh oath, that he held a Note of Hand on Daniel Baker, Jr., for twenty dollars and twenty cents, executed by said Baker to said Johnson, and made payable one day after date, and dated some time in November, 1827, or thereabouts; and further that said Note is lost or mislaid, so that he cannot lay his hand on it, and that he has not traded, sold, or received value for said Note.

Sworn and subscribed to, this 17th of March, 1828.

RANDOLPH JOHNSON

Test, DONALD B. CAMERON, J. P. 65-1t.

All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, and Daniel Baker, Jr. from paying the same to any other person than myself.

RANDOLPH JOHNSON.

March 17, 1828.

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *April* 1, 1828.

State Lottery of Maryland,

to be drawn in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on

Wednesday, 30th of April.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of 10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 2000 Dolls.	is	2000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1000 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
3 prizes	of 500 Dolls.	is	1500 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 100 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
20 prizes	of 50 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 10 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
5000 prizes	of 4 Dolls.	is	20000 Dolls.
5236 prizes amounting to			38000 Dolls.

☞*More Prizes than Blanks.*

This Scheme will be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets *must obtain* at least one prize, and may draw *Three!*

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	*Quarters*,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths*,	62

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market Street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the United States.

☞ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr., & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, April 1, 1828. 65 4w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	4
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 6
Apple -	do	33	37
Peach -	do	40	
Bacon -	lb	6	8
Beeswax - -	do	22	23
Butter - -	do	15	20
Bagging - -	yard	20	22½
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	do	14	15
Candles, Mould	do	16	
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	8 50	9 52
Corn - -	bushel	40	
Copperas -	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	75	
Flour, Superfine	barrel	4 25	4 50
Fine -	do	4	4 25
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers - -	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	43	45
Ginger - -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 75	3
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2	2 50
Lard - -	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	8 50	9
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	29	32
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	8 50	9
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, - -	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	20	22
Pimento - -	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	40	
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf -	lb	19	22
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel		75
Turks Island, } -	do		75
St. Ubes, &c. }			
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	12 50
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 50	2 75
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x - -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	70	75
Whiskey - -	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 25	1 50
Port -	do	2 00	3 80
Malaga -	do	70	25

Fayetteville Academy.

MR. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Waterville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal of the Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon the duties of his station.

It is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the character of our School to its former celebrity; but, to do so, it requires the united patronage of the Town and its vicinity.

Boys can here be thoroughly furnished for entering any College or University. Board may be had on reasonable terms in respectable private families.

H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 65 tf.

HORACE AMES,

Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville. He has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be consulted for a short time.

Fayetteville, April 3. 65tf.

NEW YORK, FEB. 10, 1827.

The Subscribers hereby certify that they have long known Dr. Ames, and respected him as a gentleman and well informed Physician. Dr. Ames is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of N. York, and has devoted himself particularly to the study and practice of Dentistry, of which he is a well informed and skilful practitioner.

JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D.
President of the College of Physicians & Surgeons.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D.
Professor of Surgery.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D.
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his Boot & Shoe Establishment to Market Square, one door East of Mr. John McArn's Fancy Store, intends keeping on hand as usual, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

made of the best materials, and of the various fashions. He will also manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, any kind of the above articles, and by the best workmen; his work, as usual, will be warranted. He feels grateful to a generous public, for the very liberal share of patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B.—He has on hand a few hundred weight of *first rate CHEESE*, for family use. ☞ Likewise, some few *ACCOUNTS* of sometime standing which he would have no objection to exchange for Cape Fear Bank Bills.

REUBEN HALL.

Fayetteville, April 3. 65 3t.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally;

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey;
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,

WINES

10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port

2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65 tf.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, which, if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent as Dead Letters, to the General Post Office:

A—Starling Autry, Elizabeth Allen, Horace Anderson.

B—Stephen R. Bowen, James Blue, Sam'l J. Baker, Thos. Bullock, Hiram Birdsey, Murdock Bain, Sherod Bagsdall, Richmond J. Billinges, John Beard, John Bethea, Charles H. Booth.

C—Clayland & Bowen, Wiley Cook, Neil Clark, Dan'l B. Clark, Fanny Cameron, Claiborne Creach, Eliza Cochran, Isabella Chapman, William Cochran, Dan'l Campbell, Catharine Clark.

D—John Dew, John Darrach, Sarah Dawson, T. Dwight, R. C. Drake.

F—Wm. H. Folger.

G—Chas. T. Gardner, Mary Graham, Alex. Geddie, James Galpin, Jesse Gully, Wm. Griffith, John Galaher.

H John Heagerty, Geo. Vincent Holder, Catharine Hodges, Arch'd Holmes, Thos. Hyllork, Elijah Hammons, Garlan A. Hughes, John Hogg, Jas. Harrison.

J—Asa Johnson, Mary Ivey.

K—John King.

L—Dun. Leach, Wm. Lee.

M—Dun. Murchison, Arthur Moore, Hannah Mallett, Benj. Morrison, James Monroe, Joanna Moore, Susan Morgan, Samuel Milligan, Frederick Miller, John B. Mills, Neil Munroe.

Mc—Alex. McLean, Margaret McKeithen, Murdock McLean, John McQuaige, Mr. McCraney, Flora McCaskill, Dan'l McLean, Dun. McArthur, Neil McMillan, John McDonald, Alex. or Don'd McPhaill, Alex. McKenzie, John McColl, Wm. McGee, Thos. McLean, Don'd McKay.

N—Benj. Newberry, Joseph Nelson, Wm. Newberry.

O—Joseph Oykin.

P—Wm. Penfold, John Peterson.

R—Dug'd Ray, Angus Ray, James W. Rowland, Aronett Richmond.

S—Wm. Simmons, John Smith, Rich'd Stocker.

T—David Thames, Eleazer Tilder, Jacob Tracy, David Terry, Ann Thomas.

V—Ezekiel Vann.

W—Matthew Wilson, Susan Wright, Dan'l K. Whitaker, Benj. Williams.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Fayetteville, April 1, 1828.

POETRY.

From the Chronicle and Advertiser.

ADOLPHUS, OR THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE.

How short is life!—how vain its brightest hopes,
E'en in the flower of youth; although the bright
And gaudy splendors of exhaustless wealth,
Should blend with friends, with love and kindred all,
To crown and bless it! Tis, even then, but as
The moonlit sparkling bubble on the bosom
Of the mild tranquil ocean—when the dark
And stormy spirit of the Deep is rocked
To calm and peaceful slumber—which, ere it kiss
The summit of the next light wave, shall burst,
Before the zephyr's breath, and mingle with
The waste of wide spread waters.

Ah! what avail the charms of rank and power—
The tender and endearing ties of love,
Of friendship and affection, when the cold
And chilling hand of Death has touch'd the heart,
And stayed the vital current of its fountain.
Alas! to that congealing touch no Spring
Shall e'er return, with its mild glow, to warm
The wint'ry bleakness of the Tomb, and breathe
Reviving freshness on its faded flowers.

Where now is he—the gay and gallant youth,
With whom the morning of my life was passed—
The gen'rous, good Adolphus?—Of him remains,
Alone, a little mound of earth, o'er which,
The rank grass waves its dark and rustling head,
And sighs a requiem to each passing gale.
To see so fair and bright a sun go down,
In all the splendor of its morning beams,
Was such a comment on our life and hopes,
As could not fail to cast a sad'ning gloom
Around the heart, and elevate the soul
Above all earthly bonds; and point its hopes
To scenes beyond these evanescent shadows,
For every permanent and real happiness.
Bold, manly beauty wanton'd o'er his form—
Which seem'd too buoyant for the touch of earth;
And on his rosy lip the smiles of joy,
Of loveliness and love were weath'd
In countless playful beauties.—In his eye
The vivid fires of youth and hope appear'd,
Bright as the beams that shed their radiant light
On Fancy's maiden dreams, ere sorrow's blight,
And disappointment, and corroding care,
Have check'd her pure imaginings.—His heart—
As yet untuter'd in the ways of men
Who wear it on their lips, and breathe it forth,
Blighting what'er it touches—know no guile,
But in its native innocence, believed
The world its counterpart; and as the eye
Wander'd exhaustless o'er each specious ill—
Glow'd with a thousand loves. Not twenty Springs
Had strew'd his path with flow'rs, since one who mourn'd him,
Had hail'd him as her son—her first, alas!
Her only son.—A father's smile was on him, too—
And he that father's last and only hope,
In whom his aged heart was wrapt as if
Without him he should cease to be, or be
Unhappy——

In him, that parent hop'd his name might live
When he was gone, and he the monument
To tell a father's virtues by his own—
The "storied urn," on which he had inscribed
The history of a long and well-spent life.—
But ah! those hopes had wither'd in their bloom,
Like him in whom they center'd, and he stood
In mockery of himself, like some old oak
Whose limbs were blasted by the lightning's wrath
And reft of all their beauty.

I saw him bending o'er the sabled bier
Where lay the lifeless body of Adolphus—
He fondly press'd his clay cold lip, and sigh'd;
But yet he wept not, and his look was fix'd
And changeless as a statue; for it was
The deep and settled sorrow of the soul,
That hung so heavily on him—the despair
Which like the deadly Siroc blights the heart,
And dries up all its fountains.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

Real Estate,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Town House, on Saturday, the 26th of April next, that commodious and pleasant *DWELLING HOUSE and LOT* with improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Maiden Lane, and known as the property formerly belonging to A. F. Bowell; the Lot contains one acre. I need not add how *very* convenient this residence is to the business part of the town.

One other Lot, containing ¼ acre, with a small House thereon, adjoining D. McColl, running back to the creek and fronting the street running from Maiden Lane to the creek.

Terms of sale liberal, and made known on the day of sale. SAML. WILLIAMS, *Trustee,*
L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, March 18, 1828. 63tds.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Just received and for Sale,

A Case of *WINDOW BLINDS*, which are now open and ready for examination, at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

January 31, 1828. 55tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Montgomery county, N. C., on the 3d inst., a negro man named JOHN, sometimes called Jack, about 22 years old, about 6 feet high, a little lame in one of his ancles, which may be discovered by close observation. Took with him a small bundle of clothes, among which was a black bombazet frock coat. He can read and write, and took with him a Testament, a Spelling Book, Scott's Lessons, Watts' Hymn Book, and a printed Note Book, with Inkstand and blank paper. It has been told by another negro that he intended to go on to Fayetteville, and take shipping for a free State. He wrote a pass for himself.

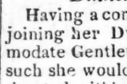
The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in Jail with information to me so that I get him again. Letters to be directed to Jas. M. Butler's Post Office, Montgomery county, N. C.

DAVID BRUTON.

March 16, 1828.—63-3tpd

Notice.

INTENDING to close my business this Spring, I request all those persons indebted to me by note or account, to make immediate payment. All unsettled accounts remaining in my hands after the first of next month, will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.



My Stock on hand, consisting of a large assortment of *SHOES, LEATHER, &c.* is offered at unusually low prices, at wholesale or retail, for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

March 13. 62-6w.

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK.*

H. G. NELSON.

March 5, 1826. 61-*tf.*

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Daniel Jernigan and wife Nancy, James Byrd and wife Ila, *vs.* The heirs of John McKay, dec'd. } Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Hobbie, and wife Mary, are not inhabitants of this state, on motion, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said William Hobbie and wife Mary appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, filed by the Plaintiffs aforesaid, for partition of the real estate of John McKay, lying and being in the county of Robeson, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex parte.

Attest, *Neill Buie*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

NEILL BUIE, *Clerk.*

59-7t

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,
September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Just Received,

BY THE STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

A Variety of *Beautiful FLOWERING BULBOUS ROOTS*, direct from Wm. Prince's Horticultural Garden, Flushing, Long Island. They are carefully packed up in boxes, containing from 35 to 56 in each, in a fine state of vegetation. Catalogues, prices, &c. may be had by applying at the Auction Store of L. Fitzharris.

WM. H. MAFFITT, *Agent.*
February 1, 1828. 57tf.

Leather and Shoe STORE,

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.
January 17, 54tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-*tf.*

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,*

FOR

1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
September 20, 1827. 37tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

D. McNair, *vs.* Thomas McDaniel. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, Levied on one sixth part of 250 acres of Land, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that the said Thomas McDaniel appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied upon be condemned, subject to plaintiff's recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.
January 23, 1828. 55tf.

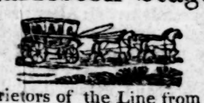
Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel obliged to call on their patrons for immediate settlement, and in case the cash cannot be had to give their bonds. A settlement can at any time be had by application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—56tf

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

STATE OF NORTHCAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie *vs.* Richard McKinie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the Subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.
November 29. 47tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
November 8, 1827. 1tf.

A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY*, at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe. WM. TRACY.
December 20. 50tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19–tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY o

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH*. Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe,
5 do do Sherry,
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga,
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder,
4 do Y. Hyson,
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

WINES.

TEAS. LATEST IMPORTATION.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,

Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment. HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 23. 42-tf.

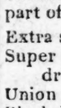
Notice.

THE Books, Accounts, &c. of Mr. Cor Tooker have been assigned over to the ber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those ed to the said Mr. T. will make immediate or their accounts will be placed indiscrim the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHA
December 11. 50tf

Lafayette Hotel

FAYETTEVILLE,



THE public are respectfully informe consequence of the recent death of ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has been in the management of the Lafayette Hotel sumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which purposely erected at great expense, for a now in complete order for the reception modation of

Travellers and Boarders

Besides the advantage of a number of *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hote several *handsome Drawing Rooms and* particularly suited for the private accomm *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDD

are of the best quality and entirely new, Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net, ROOMS are attached to the House, supp water from the Haymount Aqueduct. richly supplied with a variety of the *choice* recently selected for it in the Northern experienced judge. LARGE STABLES niently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to con House in the most genteel manner; and shall be spared to render it every way continuation of the patronage it has receive

WM. T
October 25. 3

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale
JOHN LIPPITT
Jan. 17, 1828.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public has received his *FALL Supply*, consi variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AME GOODS, newest style.* They have been the New York auctions, a considerable original package sales, and will be sold, wholesale or retail, at very low prices Merchants from the country will do well examine for themselves. His assortment part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazette
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton
White and brown drillings and white
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseille
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric gingha
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe musl
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheet
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and s bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shade
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Rib
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and be
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and str
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAR

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess vember Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton

IT appearing to the satisfaction of t Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in t an inhabitant of this State; it is ther That publication be made for three mo *rolina Observer*, that unless said Defend forward and plead or replevy within judgment final by default will be enter him. THOS. I. FA

December 27th, 1827